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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/801,478	03/07/2001	Thomas Trenz	20003872US	4923
7590	05/19/2006		EXAMINER	
HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY			BASHORE, WILLIAM L	
Intellectual Property Administration			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
P.O. Box 272400				
Fort Collins, CO 80527-2400			2176	

DATE MAILED: 05/19/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	09/801,478	TRENZ, THOMAS	
	<b>Examiner</b> William L. Bashore	<b>Art Unit</b> 2176	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 28 February 2006.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**.                    2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-17 and 19-26 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) 1-16 is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 17, 19-26 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
  - a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:
    1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
    2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
    3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)                     |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                                    | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.   |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____. | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
|   | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____.                                   |

**DETAILED ACTION**

1. This action is responsive to communications: amendment filed 2/28/2006, to the original application filed 3/7/2001, said application claiming foreign priority date of **8/30/2000**. IDS filed 5/21/2001.
2. Claims 1-17, 19-26 pending. Claims 1, 9, 17, 26 are independent.

***Allowable Subject Matter***

3. **Claims 1-16** are allowed.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. **Claims 17, 19, 22-23, 24-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Microsoft Word 2000 (hereinafter Word 2000), Microsoft Corporation, application screenshots pp. 1-21 (with newly added screenshots pages 22-26), said application released on June 7, 1999, as evidenced by InternetNews article,**  
**<<http://internetnews.com/dev-news/article.php/132471>>, pages 1-3, downloaded on October 31, 3004, in view of IIsar, U.S. Patent No. 6,694,487, filed December 10, 1998, issued February 17, 2004.**

**In regard to independent claim 17,** Word 2000 teaches presentation of a one page printable document, said document including an inserted image (Word 2000 pages 13-15). Word 2000 also teaches user selectable sliding margin scales for expanding said one page document to cover two sheets (Word 2000 pages 15-16). Although Word 2000 does not specifically disclose said margin scale as a “print scale”, nevertheless, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to interpret this as such, because of the direct influence margin adjustment has over user adjustment of print font scaling to fit document data accordingly, providing the benefit of increased customization over the document layout process.

Word 2000 does not specifically teach splitting “*in a tile-like manner*”. However, Ilsar teaches previewing a document utilizing separations indicative of tiling (Ilsar Abstract, Figures 3-10). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to apply Ilsar to Word 2000, providing Word 2000 the benefit of tiling so as to more easily see the full scope of how multiple pages look when printed. It is noted that Ilsar’s invention can be integrated into various applications, such as Word 97 (see Ilsar column 7 lines 52-67).

Word 2000 teaches a “Print Preview” feature, which displays a document, said document displayed in a single dialog box showing how said pages will look when printed, sheet splitting, as well as a “Shrink to Fit” button (control element) for modifying the print scale (Word 2000 pages 14-17).

Word 2000 teaches a user modifying the print scale via “Shrink to Fit” button, said application of said button causes the document to condense from two pages into a single page, within the same dialog (Preview) box (Word 2000 page 18).

Word 2000 teaches dynamically changing the print scale, as explained above. The font scale of the document is shrunk accordingly, relative to the displayed sheet size. When the change is made, the print scale shrinks, therefore changing the sheet splitting since the second page is not needed and disappears (Word 2000 page 18).

Word 2000 teaches a print feature for printing pages of a document as it appears in “Preview” mode (Word 2000 pages 19-21). Pages 19-20 show the original document as spanning two sheets. Page 21 shows the

resulting printed document (single sheet) after the font scale has been shrunken accordingly with new sheet splitting (it is noted that successive “Shrink to Fit” operations applied upon a multiple page document result in incremental rearrangement/modification of sheet splitting accordingly).

Word 2000 does not specifically teach its Print Preview “shrink to fit” option applying to images or graphic (objects). However, Word 2000 does teach a “Print Layout” option, showing a page (with a graphic image), which can be fairly interpreted as a form of print preview (Word 2000 page 23). The Print Layout option allows a single control element (cursor drag and drop an object’s border) to resize the graphic image, resulting in a rescaling of the document accordingly (Word 2000 pages 24-25). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to expand Word 2000’s Print Preview “Shrink to Fit” option (i.e. Word 200 page 26) to allow shrinkage of a graphic object, providing Word 2000’s Print Preview the benefit of resizing all components of a document to aid in decision making.

**In regard to dependent claim 19,** Word 2000 teaches “Print Layout” and “Print Preview” embodiments, implemented by the Word 2000 application (Word 2000 pages 1-21).

**In regard to dependent claim 22,** Word 2000 also teaches user selectable sliding margin scales for expanding said one page document to cover two sheets (Word 2000 pages 15-16). Although Word 2000 does not specifically disclose said margin scale as a “print scale”, nevertheless, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to interpret this as such, because of the direct influence margin adjustment has over user adjustment of print font scaling to fit document data accordingly, providing the benefit of increased customization over the document layout process.

**In regard to dependent claim 23,** Word 2000 does not specifically teach overlaying a preview with a grid. However, Ilsar teaches a page preview comprising a resizing grid, said grid overlain upon a document, said grid used for resizing purposes (Ilsar Abstract – especially at middle, also column 5 lines 41-50, column 6 lines

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35-46, column 10 lines 15-18). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to apply IIsar to Word 2000, providing print previewing which is easily tailorable (IIsar column 2 lines 30-35). It is noted that IIsar's invention can be integrated into various applications, such as Word 97 (see IIsar column 7 lines 52-67).

**In regard to dependent claim 24,** Word 2000 teaches a feature to display/print page numbering accordingly (the examiner has traced the pre-existing page numbers for clarity) (Word 2000 page 4, 16-18). The page numbers locate each sheet/page within a document, and are dynamically changed.

**In regard to dependent claim 25,** Word 2000 teaches shifting of sheet splits relative to the original page (letter vs legal) (Word 2000 pages 4, 6). In addition, Word 2000 teaches mouse controlled margin adjustment (Word 2000 page 16) which accordingly has a direct bearing on sheet splitting.

**In regard to independent claim 26,** claim 26 incorporates substantially similar subject matter as claimed in claim 17, and is rejected along the same rationale.

6. **Claims 20-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Word 2000 and IIsar, as applied to claim 17 above, and further in view of Goodman et al. (hereinafter Goodman), U.S. Patent No. 6,757,071, filed November 9, 1999, issued June 29, 2004.**

**In regard to dependent claim 20,** Word 2000 does not specifically teach the methods of the claimed invention implemented by a printer driver. However, Goodman teaches an intelligent printer driver for generating documents, whereby said driver comprises a print pre-viewer for displaying document (Goodman column 9 lines 13-17), and a recommendation module for automatically re-sizing a document (Goodman

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column 9 lines 32-36). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to apply Goodman's intelligent printer driver to Word 2000's processes as explained above, providing Word 2000 the benefit of decreasing the workload on Word 2000's own resources, and for interfacing with various printers.

**In regard to dependent claim 21,** Word 2000 teaches a print job whereby a user can select a larger or smaller size paper accordingly, as well as utilizing Page Layout controls accordingly (Word 2000 pages 4, 11). Said disclosure can be applied to Word 2000 "Print Preview" accordingly.

***Response to Arguments***

7. Applicant's arguments filed 8/31/2005 have been fully and carefully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant's arguments directed to claims 1-16 are currently moot.

Applicant argues that the cited art does not teach tiling. It is respectfully submitted that, IIsar fairly teaches this feature.

***Conclusion***

8. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no

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event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to William L. Bashore whose telephone number is (571) 272-4088. The examiner can normally be reached on 11:30am - 8:00pm EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Heather Herndon can be reached on (571) 272-4136. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

10. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

*William L. Bashore*  
**WILLIAM BASHORE**  
**PRIMARY EXAMINER**

May 12, 2006